

REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration and allowance of this application are requested.

By way of the amendment instructions above, many of the originally presented claims have been revised for purpose of clarity. In addition, the improper dependency fo claim 2 helpfully noted by the Examiner has been corrected so as to address the Examiner's rejection advanced under 35 USC §112, second paragraph.

Claims 11-13 are new. In this regard, claim 11 is dependent form claim 7 and recites the subject matter recited originally therein as a preferred embodiment, namely that the ion exchanger comprises a mixed bed resin ion exchanger. Claims 12 and 13 are dependent from claims 1 and 6, respectively, and are based on the disclosure in the originally filed specification at page 2, lines 16-18, for example.

Claims 1-13 therefore remain pending in this application for which favorable reconsideration and allowance is requested.

The only issues remaining to be resolved in this application are the Examiner's art-based rejections. In this regard, prior claims 1, 3 and 6 attracted a rejection under 35 USC §102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by Yoshimura while original claims 4-5 and 7-10 attracted a rejection under 35 USC § 103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Yoshimura (JP 06093856). As will be discussed in greater detail below, Yoshimura neither anticipates nor renders obvious the claims pending in the subject application. As such, allowance of all pending claims is in order.

With respect to the alleged anticipation of claims 1, 3 and 6 based on Yoshimura, there is attached hereto a computer generated English translation of the Yoshimura reference obtained via the website of the Japanese Patent Office. As is evident from the English-language translation, Yoshimura does not disclose or suggest using *non-*

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ionic corrosion inhibitors in the cooling liquid. As such, Yoshimura does not anticipate the pending claims herein.

Nor does Yoshimura render obvious the presently claimed invention. Specifically, applicants note that when employing non-ionic cooling fluids, the skilled person would not expect that ion removal techniques would be required as well. Thus, there is no incentive to combine teachings in the prior art with respect to the use of non-ionic coolant concentrates per se with techniques which employ ion removal techniques.

It should also be noted that the present applicants have discovered that, even when using non-ionic cooling fluids, corrosive ionic decomposition products are formed during operation due to the high operating temperatures of an internal combustion engine. Thus, the combined effect of a non-ionic cooling fluid and deionizing the cooling fluid during operation significantly improves longevity of modern light-weight internal combustion engines, especially engines made at least partly of magnesium or magnesium alloys.

Withdrawal of all rejections based on Yoshimura is believed to be in order. Allowance of all pending claims is therefore solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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